MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

A Passenger Steamship Discovered Abandoned in Mid-Ocean.

MANY HUNDREDS WERE ON BOARD

When the Pated Vessel Left Port for the Shores of America.

ALL OF THE BOATS WERE MISSING. The Agents Believe the Passengers Were Bescued by

The steamer City of Chester discovered the Denmark, of the Thingvalla, line, shandoned in mid ocean. The ship was in a sinking condition, and all of her boats were gone. The Denmark left Copenhagen with over 700 persons on board, including passengers and crew. The officials of the company cling to the hope that these have been rescued. The passengers were mainly immigrants.

NEW YORK, April 12 .- The news of the discovery of the steamer Denmark, abandoned in midocean, caused the greatest excitement in shipping circles here. The matter is as yet truly a mystery of the sea, and it is impossible to say whether hun-dreds of persons have found watery graves or whether a single soul has been lost.

The Inman line steamer City of Chester arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and her Captain reported that on April 8, in latitude 46 north, longitude 37 west, she passed the Danish steamer Denmark, from Christiansand, Copenhagen, etc., for New York. The Denmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea and her bow stood high out of the water. She was apparently sinking. All of the boats were gone from the davits, and the abandoned vessel had a most melancholy appearance. After watching the wreck for some hours and observing no sign of life the City of Chester resumed her course.

The Denmark was a vessel of 2,260 tons and belonged to the Thingvalla Line. She was commanded by Captain Knudson. The Denmark was formerly the Belgian steamer Jan Breydel. She was a bark rigged vessel and was 340 feet long, 40 feet in breadth and 26 feet deep. She was built at Newcastle, England, in 1880. ANXIOUS FRIENDS.

Funch, Edge & Co. are the New York agents of the Thingvalla Line, to which the abandoned steamer belongs. They refused at first to believe the reports, but full advices showed conclusively that it was the Denmark which the City of Chester had seen. The office of the company was soon thronged with people anxiously inquiring for news. One of the firm said:

We have a cable dispatch to the effect that the Denmark left Christiansand on March 26, on her first voyage under her new flag and name. She had been completely overhauled, and it was thought by all that she was the best of our fleet. There were on board of her at the time of her departure at least 710 people. Of these 650 were passengers. To manage and to look after the comforts of this large number of masterogers there must have been at least 60 to look after the comforts of this large number of passengers there must have been at least 60 in the crew, and probably the number may have reached 100, or perhaps 125. There are therefore to be accounted for the lives of from 710 to 775 people.

No list of the passengers on board the ill-fortuned steamship is to be had in this city. Among the first callers at the office of Funch, Edye & Co. was Morris Stover, a young farmer from somewhere in Massa-chutts, who got there last night to await the arrival of the steamer upon which his brother and sweetheart had taken passage. His grief was uncontrollable.

A DELUSIVE HOPE.

It was hoped the steamship Eider might bring in the passengers, or at least some news of them. The Eider reached her dock after 1 o'clock this afternoon. She did not see anything of the Denmark, and her officers were greatly surprised when told the

particulars.

The steamship Iceland, of the Thingvalla line, which left Copenhagen four days later than the Denmark and is due here now will probably bring some intelligence of the

The Denmark was formerly the freight steamer Jan Brydel, of the White Cross line. Last fall Messrs. Funch, Edve & Co., who are also agents of the latter line, had the vessel put in condition for passenger traffic, rechristened her Denmark and trans ferred her to the Thingvalla fleet. This was the vessel's first trip from the other side under her new colors. The reported disaster vividly recalls the collision of the steamship Thingvalla, of the same line, last summer, by which many lives were lost. THE COMPANY'S IDEA.

The agents of the steamship line this evening issued the following, which indicates

that they still hope for the best:

As some of the comments on the reported loss of the Danish steamer Denmark express the apprehension that this disaster may have been accompanied by heavy loss of life, we beg leave to state, for the benefit of all persons who have friends on board the ill-fated boat, our belief to the contrary. When sighted by the City Chester on Monday last in latitude 45.55 north longitude 37.16 west, the decks aft and the sails were in pieces, but the vessel was floating, and although the reporting steamer expressed the belief that she would shortly founder, this did not occur during all the time that elapsed from

belief that she would shortly founder, this did not occur during all the time that elapsed from the hour she was first sighted.

The Jenmark was first sighted.

The Jenmark was floating directly in the track of the transatiantic steamers, and we believe beyond peradventure that the passengers and crew were taken off some time, possibly as far buck as a couple of days before the City of Chester sighted the wreck, since the Denmark, having left Christiansand on the 25th of March, should, under ordinary circumstances, have advanced considerably beyond the position found in. If the wrecked passengers and crew had not been picked up they would naturally, even if embarked in BOATS AND ON BAFTS,

wreck, the presence of which would be much more likely to attract the passing steamers than small hoats or rafts would. The City of Chester evidently did not find the slightest Chester evidently did not find the slightest wreckage near the vessel, such as might be attributable to smashed or otherwise incapacitated boats, while the steamer bore no sign whatever of human life. We confidently believe, therefore, that, with the possible exception of single casualities, such as may occur during the transfer of so many people from one vessel to another, the passengers and crew of the Denmark are safe, and will ere long be heard of as on board of one of the transatlantic sidmers. Very respectfully,

FUNCH, EDYE & Co.,

General Agents Thingvalla Steamship Co.

The business of the Thingvalla company is confined largely to immigrant traffic, and it is almost certain that the great proportion of her passengers belonged to that class. The general opinion in shipping circles is that the passengers and crew were trans-ferred to some other steamers. If they had only their boats to depend on there could scarcely fail to be great loss of life.

VERY PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.

Some News in Mexico That the Newspapers

Did Not Publish. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 12 .- A private letter received in New Yerk yesterday, from a trustworthy gentleman residing at the City

Four of the men arrested on the charge of being implicated in the derallment of President Diar's train a few weeks ago, have been shot. The execution was carried out very quietly, as not infrequently happens in such cases in this country. Newspapers and news agencies did not publish the fact, as acditors stand in wholesome awe of imprisonment and do not give publicity to events which the Governmental authorities prefer should remain in obscurity. of Mexico, says:

main in obscurity.

By the way the prospect now is that we are going to have exciting times before long. The impression is deepening in many minds that President Dias will not be able to maintain his position to the end of the present term. Indeed, many think that General Gonzale will succeed to the Presidency before 18 months wave passed.

STREET CAR STRIKERS

Prevent All Care From Running in Minneap ells and St. Paul-Mounted Police Charge

the Crowds-The First Blood Shed. MINNEAPOLIS, April 12.—The street car strike is becoming more lively. A few minutes before 4 o'clock this afternoon there was a serious disturbance on Washington avenue near West avenue south. A Fourth avenue car had with great difficulty made its way to the turntable and was on its way back.

It was surrounded by a huge and excited crowd, who hurled abuse of all sorts at its occupants. Finally someone set the brake occupants. Finally someone set the brake on the rear platform and stopped it. At this juncture a squad of mounted policemen dashed out of the alleyway from the Central police station and rushed at full speed into the crowd with clubs drawn. Once in the center of the crowd they arrested three men and retreated. The crowd was constantly augmenting and getting very violent. To make matters worse a number of express make matters worse a number of express wagons filled with strikers drove in front of

the cars and succeeded in so filling up the atreet as to make a complete blockade.

The driver of the car finally unhooked his horses and went off smid the cheers of the crowd, leaving the car standing on the track. One of the policemen valiantly shot a dog, and the poor canine's blood was as far as is known all that was spilled on

this the second day of the strike.

The street car strike extended from Minneapolis to St. Paul this atternoon, when all the men, except those on the cable lines. went out. The cause of the strike is the same as that at Minneapolis—the men object to the reduction of 25 per cent in their wages, which has been ordered. Everything is quiet.

TROUBLE IN TWO CHURCHES.

Southern Presbyterians and Episcopalians

Worried Over Old Sores. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12.-There is trouble in the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches in South Carolina. In the Presbytery to-day occurred the election for delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly in the South. The vital issue in this church is the "Body of Man," which was made an issue by the expulsion of Dr. Woodrow from the Theological Seminary of South Carolina. Dr. Woodrow believed in the evolution of man, subject to the divine act of creation. He was expelled some three years ago, but his case has been brought up again and again before every Presbytery, Synod and Assembly in the South ever since. At the Charleston Presbytery to-day a distinct issue was made, and the activity of the statement o the anti-Woodrow delegates were elected by a vote of 23 to 14.

The negro is the issue in the Episcopal Church. He has been an issue for six or seven years. Three years ago he became so prominent an issue that nearly one-half of the parishes represented in the Diocesan Convention seceded, and these parishes have since kept out of the convention. To-day a meeting of the seceders was held in this city, and it was decided to make an effort to patch up a peace. With this object the conference recommends the seceding par-ishes to elect delegates to the coming con-vention and to ask a preliminary conference before the meeting of the convention. The plan of the proposed compro-mise seems to be to admit the negro clergymen who are now on the Bishop's roll, but to bar out all new comers, and to establish a sort of side convention for the negroes, subject to the Bishop of the Diocese.

SORRY HE HAD TO GO.

Secretary Blaine's Letter of Regret at Perry Belmont's Leaving Spalu. WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The following

is a copy of the letter which Secretary Blaine sent to Mr. Perry Belmont, in response to the latter's cabled resignation of his office as Minister of the United States to

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1889. Sin: On the morning of the 1st instant a

I hereby place my resignation as Minister at the President's disposal. BELMONT. Your request has been complied with, and I am directed by the President to inform you that, in deference to your expressed wish, your resignation is accopted, with regret; that your yountary retirement deprives the service of a faithful and competent representative. While it is naturally inferable, from the language of your telegram, that you hold yourself at the service of the President, and while it is gratifyservice of the President, and while it is gratifying to assume that you will continue to acceptably perform the duties of your office
until your successor's arrival, it
appeared courteous and proper, in advising
you by telegraph of the acceptance of your
resignation, to ascertain your willingness to
remain at your post until relieved, and I have
accordingly to-day telegraphed you, saying
your resignation is accepted, and askin;
whether it would be agreeable to await the arrival of your successor. Pending the receipt whether it would be agreeable to await the arrival of your successor. Pending the receipt of your reply to this inquiry, further instructions in regard to the presentation of your letter of recall are necessarily deferred. The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, as your successor.

I am, etc., etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

SAVED BY A SCREAM.

A Woman Supposed to Be Dead Suddenly Returns to Life. PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, April 12,-Eleven weeks ago Mrs. Almer Wells, of this city, was prostrated with rheumatic fever. The disease finally penetrated the spinal marrow and the sufferer became unconscious. Last Monday she appeared to be dying. Her eyes became glassy, her head fell back and her jaw dropped. Her heart, it is said, ceased to beat. The nurse declared that the woman was dead. Mrs. Wells' mother was not in the room at the time. When she entered the chamber half an hour later the aged woman screamed and fell upon the floor. As

woman screamed and reli upon the hoor. As she did Mrs. Wells' eyes opened and her heart resumed its work. When she returned to consciousness the sufferer exclaimed: "I was far, far away. Up above the earth and free from pain. I heard you when you called me first and heard you afterward and saw all that you did, but so free from pain was I that I did not want to come back. Then I saw mother enter the room, and still I would not come, but when I saw the look of anguish in her face as she saw me dead and uttered her heartrending cry, I could stay away no longer. So I came back." Mrs. Wells, it is thought, will recover.

POSTMASTERS FOR PENNSYLVANIA. Another Big Batch of Keystone State

Fourth-Class Postmasters. PROTAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATON . WASHINGTON, April 12.-The following ostmasters were appointed to-day for Penn-

sylvania: M. M. Masser, Aronburg: Jacob Anman Aitch: P. M. Phillip, Beaver Meadow; E. C. Beecher, Foxburg; D. F. Alexander, Genesee Beecher, Foxburg; D. F. Alexander, Genesee Fork: T. A. McCoy, Granville; A. L. Shomo, Hamburg; C. H. Davis, Harrison Valley; F. Deshong, Hastontown: L. H. Beck, Keenyville; J. S. Yearick, Kratzville; Mrs. L. Hamilton, Little; B. G. Guletina, Willheim; Henry Neff, Neff's Mill; William Palmer, Werfordsburg; E. J. Trout, Wheatland Mills; J. D. Fuller, Newton Hamilton; J. F. Hoffman, Port Tureston; J. C. Clements, Springdale; H. R. Hill, Tivoli; John Kirder, Mineraville; J. G. Wells, Wellsville.

Three Italians, while under the influence of liquor, last evening entered the house of Mrs. Crawford, No. 14 Isabella street, Allegheny. They were ordered to leave, when one of them proceeded to choke Mrs. Crawford. She called for assistance and the Italians were ejected. One of them was arrested by Officer Moreland, and, subsequently, Detective Murphy arrested the other two. They will be given a hearing by Mayor Pearson to-day.

THE RUSH FOR LAND

Bound to Result in Serious Trouble in Oklahoma Monday Week.

TWO LETTERS OF GREAT INTEREST

To Intending Settlers Made Public by Com-

missioner Stockslager. HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

he Precautions to Preserve Tolerable Order Thought to be Sufficient.

Never before was there such excitement over the settlement of Government lands as at present over the coming opening of O klahoma. About 100,000 people want to settle there, and there are but 10,000 quarter sections for them. The authorities anticipate considerable trouble, but feel able to cope with it

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The Commisoner of the General Land Office has made public the following letters, as being of ceneral interest to persons contemplating lement in Oklahoma:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1889. D. M. Wilson, Esq., Arkansas City, Kan.

O. M. Wilson, Esq., Arkansas City, Kau.:

Siz.—Your lotter of the 4th instant, addressed to the Hon. Attorney General, in reference to the Okiahoma lands which are to be opened to settlement under the act of Congress of March 2 1889, has been forwarded to him by this office for answer. In reply I have to state that the lands in question are to be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws only. A party desiring to become an actual settler under the homestead laws may initiate his claim by entry at the District Land Office, after properly examining and selecting the land desired, in which case he is allowed six months from date of entry within which to establish his actual residence on the land, or if he so elect, he may initiate his claim by actual settlement on the land, which must consist of some act or acts connecting himself with the particular tract claimed, said act or acts to be equivalent to an announcement of such as his intention, and from which the public generally may have notice of his claim. Thereafter he is allowed three months within which to make his claim of record by entry in the District Land Office.

I inclose for your further information copies of circular of January 1 1889 and April 1 1880.

Land Office.

I inclose for your further information copies of circular of January 1, 1889, and April 1, 1889.

Respectfully.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER, Commissioner. PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12 Hon. J. J. Ingalls, United States Senate: DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive by reference from you, and herewith return, a letter addressed to you by Mr. G. T. Sommers, dated at Oklahoma station, Indian Territory, the 29th ultime. In reply I have to state that the act of March 2, 1889, to which Mr. Sommers refers, provides, as he states, that no one shall be permitted to enter or acquire any right to any of the Oklahoma lands, to be disposed of therewarder, who violates its provisions by entered to the control of the oklahoma lands, to be disposed of the oklahoma lands, to be disposed of

any of the Okiahoma lands, to be disposed of thereunder, who violates its provisions by entering upon and occupying the same prior to l'z o'clock, noon, of April 22, 1889, the date fixed in the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, for the said lands to become open to settlement. The statute makes no exception to this provision. I am inclined to think, however, that when a person was already within these lines at the date of the approval of the act by proper authority, his presence should not be regarded as a violation of this provision of the act. The primary jurisdiction to act upon applications to enter rests with the district land officers, and Mr. Sommers may present this application for entry rests with the district land officers, and Mr. Sommers may present this application for entry to them, with proper proof of his allegations. Should they refuse to permit an entry, he may appeal from their action, which would bring his application and proofs before this office for its adjudication of the case. Respectfully, S. M. STOCKSLAGER, Commissioner.

THE GREAT RUSH FOR LAND.

In speaking of the great line of immigration now getting toward Oklahoma, Com-missioner Stockslager to-day said that from newspaper estimates, and from information received through official and personal sources, he was of the opinion that 100,000 persons would enter Oklahoma within a month after the 22d of April. For there are only about 10,000 which may be entered under the President's proclamation. Therefore, for each quarter ection open to entry, there will be at least

section open to entry, there will be at least five or six applicants.

Never before in the history of the country has there been a parallel to it. The in-evitable result of this tremendous influx, the Commissioner thought, would be a great many contests, and probably some personal conflicts. A further result, he feared, would be the spreading of this immense surplus over the adjoining Indian lands, from which it would be difficult to dislodge them with-out much trouble and possibly some bloodshed. If the commission appointed to treat with the Cherokees for a cession of the Cherokee outlet could complete their labora within the next few months, so that the new tract might be open to settlement before Congress again meets, this might, and probably would relieve the pressure. Other-wise, he seared matters would become complicated and the equilibrium restored with

difficulty. PRESENT PRECAUTIONS SUFFICIENT. However, the commissioner has no doubt that the precautions now being taken to preserve order in Oklahoma and to keep the intruders from the adjoining lands will be amply sufficient for the purpose. The newly appointed registers and receivers of the recently created land offices at Guthrie and King Fisher stage station, with their clerks and two special agents of the depart-ment, will meet at Arkansas City, Kan., on April 17, and together proceed to their posts

Every facility will be extended by the local officers to applicants in making their filings, and every effort made to dispatch the business of the offices with expedition. In order to save the time of the receiving officers they will be supplied with rotary consecutive numbering stamps instead of making their indorsements with a pen. The order in which an application is received, as indicated by the number stamped upon it, will determine and settle its priority over applications bearing a higher

A force of clerks in the General Land Office has been hard at work since the President's proclamation was issued preparing platbooks, blankbooks, blanks and supplies of all kinds for the new offices, and every-thing is said to be in readiness.

BEVERLY CRUMP continues in to-mor-his account of a cruise among the West Indian Islands. He writes from Porto Rico, and de-scribes the people and scenes of that most beau-tiful island.

For the Better Accommodation Of the large number of people who desire to witness the elaborate ceremonies arranged for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of General Washington as first President of the United Washington as first President of the United States in New York, on April 29, 30 and May 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York from principal stations on its system, between April 27 and May 1 inclusive, at 3 cents per mile. The rate from Pittsburg for the round trip will be \$13 32, and proportionately from all other stations. Tickets are good only for continuous, passage on through trains to New York, from April 27 to May 1, but no ticket will be sold on May 1 for any train arriving in New York later than noon of that day. Returning the tickets will be good for continuous passage on trains leaving New York on April 27 to May 6 inclusive.

A Fine Piece of Work.

Harper's Condenser and Daily Statemen of Accounts, which does away with trial balances, is just from the press of Percy F. Smith. Virgin alley, near corner of Smith-

G. W. SCHMIDT will sell you one quart of 1880 pure rye export whisky for \$1. 95 and 97 Fifth avenue, city.

NOT SO VERY SLOW.

Democratic Posimenters Fired at the Rate of 768 a Week-The SpoRs System at Its Height-Every Democrat

Must Walk the Pinnk. PAPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, April 12.-If the President is moving slowly in making appointments the same cannot be said of at least one of the departments. In the palmiest days of the spoils system never was there a more prompt and sweeping policy of removal than is now going on under the management of Postmaster General Wanamaker, though Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson gets most of the credit. The number of appointments of fourth-class postmasters for the two weeks ending April 6 was upward of 1,400. This week about 800 more will be added to the long list, making about 2,200 within the short space of three weeks. Nearly all of these are removals. Resignations are very rare, but they are promptly and invariably accepted when they come.

At this rate all but about 15,000 of the control of

48,000 fourth-class postmasters of the United States will be appointed before the expira-States will be appointed before the expira-tion of the first year of the administration, which rate of speed President Cleveland now probably wishes he had emulated. During the four years of his incumbency, Mr. Cleveland's Postmaster General only succeeded in displacing about the same number which will be relieved by the Re-publican administration the first year of its term, for at the close of his administration he had still remaining in office upward of 15,000 Republican postmasters.

15,000 Republican postmasters.

No time is wasted waiting for charges, or investigating them where they are made.

The simpler plan is to remove summarily the moment it is known that a satisfactory person has made application for an office.

Frequently a county will be swept almost clean of Democratic postmasters in a single day, as Clarion county was yesterday. The

day, as Clarion county was yesterday. The pace seems to be growing rather than diminishing, and it is probable that the first year of the administration will see nearly every postoffice of the country filled by a Republican. The appointments of to-day numbered upward of a hundred.

The only other department which appears to be showing any disposition to compete with the postoffice is the Interior. Here, especially in the Pension Office, the removals have been rapid, and Commissioner Tanner declares that he will not rest till he has fired out every able-bodied Democrat, especially those who were not soldiers or who pecially those who were not soldiers or who were in the Confederate army. While Secretary Noble is not so radical in his declarations, he evidently smiles encouragingly upon the enthusiasm of the Cor-poral, as Mr. Wanamaker does upon the ergetic, not to say merciless, Mr. Clark-

DREAMED OF TRAIN ROBBERS. Sleeping Preacher Jumps Head Fire

Through the Car Window. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. KANSAS CITY, April 12.-One of the chair car passengers of the Wabash train due here last night suddenly jumped from his seat when the train was about 40 miles out, and after yelling at the top of his voice that the car was full of train robbers, drove head first through a window of the car. A fellow passenger grabbed him by the legs and held on until the conductor came to his assist-

on until the conductor came to his assist-ance. The man was all out of the car ex-cept his feet, and it was with considerable difficulty that he was drawn in again. To the conductor he said that he was a preacher living at Moberly. He had fallen asleep about 40 miles this side of St. Louis and dreamed that train robbers had taken pos-

His wounds were not serious and he was able to leave the train at Moberly without assistance. In the same car were a farmer and his grown son, bound for Kansas. After leaving the little station east of Mo-berly the train begun to run 40 miles an hour. The boy got up in his sleep and walked out to the rear platform and stepped off the train. He was not even scratched.

BOULANGER'S TRIAL BEGUN.

The Doughty General, However, is Very Conspicuous by His Absence.

PARIS. April 12 .- When the Senate met to-day the President read the decree constituting that body a tribunal for the trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort. The Procuruer General, Quesnay de Beaurpaire, then read a statement setting forth the grounds upon which the prosecution of the accused is based. When the reading was concluded the Senate went into secret session and the public withdrew. The trial of General Boulanger and his asators had been requested to appear in even-ing dress for the occasion. This request was ignored by the members of the Right, all of whom wore frock coats. The members of the Left were attired in evening dress and

of the Left were attired in evening dress and wore white cravats.

Several members of the Right refused to accept a seat on the Senate committee.

Marshal Conrobert, in an excited speech, said he would never be a party to the wrong done on such frivolous grounds to a General who had well served his country. The sitting was a stormy one.

A REART WORTH \$5 000.

The Fair Defendant is a Breach of Promi Case Gets 5 Per Cent of Her Claim.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1
ELMIRA, N. Y., April 12,-A breach of promise case which has been on trial all the week in Corning came to an end to-night with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$5,000. The defendant in the suit is George W. Jones, of Denver, whose father left him \$100,000 at his death a few years ago.
Jones is only 23 years of age, and formerly
lived in Hornellsville. So did the plain-

When very young the girl, whose maiden name was Dora Snyder, was married to a jeweler named Wells, who soon after the ceremony went to Wisconsin and met a tragic death. Mrs. Wells was then courted by young Jones. He afterward forsook her and married a Western girl.

A STOCK DROVER CAGED.

He is Charged With Receiving Goods

Stolen by Three West End Boys. Frank Rummel, a stock broker, living on Ann street, was arrested yesterday atternoon by Officer Michal Hanley on a charge of receiving stolen property. The arrest was the result of the case against Harry Anderson, Fred Wise and William Albertson, the boys who were arrested for stealing a horse from the West End car stables.

The boys, it is claimed, also stole a set of harness and a wagon, of which they afterward sold the harness and a saddle to Rummel. Yesterday one of the boys pointed out Rummel to Officer Hanley as the man who bought the stuff and he was arrested and lodged in Central station for a hearing.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Mil-Justice John A. Campbell, and upon his motion the resolutions recently adopted by the bar were ordered spread upon the court

CAPTAIN KING contributes in to-mor-row's DISPATOR a spirit-stirring account of a wild ritle with General Crook in phrasuit of Crazy Horse, end-ing in a hot sight with Indians. THOSE who are not acquainted with the

THOSE who are hot acquainted with the various makes and styles of furniture should always deal with a firm that have but one price, and who can be relied upon as carrying the very latest designs. Such a firm is Dain & Daschbach, 111 Smithfield st. ALL the leading brands of imported champagnes sold by G. W. Schmidt, 95 and 97 Fifth avenue.

DIED AN EASY DEATH

Wherry's Anti-Discrimination Bill Receives Its Coup de Grace.

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY.

The Passage of a Similar Measure for the Relief of Shippers

HAS BECOME A POLITICAL NECESSITY.

A Bill Proposed to Prevent the Restriction of the Conl Output.

The anti-discrimination bill introduced

into the Legislature by Mr. Wherry has been finally knocked in the head. It appears that the defunct measure has performed its mission. It is now conceded that the introduction of a similar measure by the Republican legislators has become a political necessity. (PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

HARRISBURG, April 12.-Mr. Wherry's anti-discrimination bill having been roundly denounced by Mr. Capp, of Lebanon, as Democratic clap-trap, gotten up purely for political effect, was permitted to die with comparative case. His motion for a special order received 87 votes, after Mr. Hall, of Mercer, had come in late and placed himself on record. The negative vote was 78. Mr. Wherry, therefore, had a majority of 9 votes, but he needed a twothirds vote to score a complete success. The moral effect, however, is an indorsement of the principle of his bill.

Mr. Kauffman, of Lancaster, made a happy hit when, speaking from a Republi-can standpoint, he declared that Mr. Wherry's measure should not be rejected because of its Democratic origin, but should be considered purely on its merits. The responsibility lay with a Republican Legisla ture, and the Republican party would obtain whatever credit there might be in its passage, as it must shoulder whatever of discredit attached to its defeat. Mr. Kauffman was, of course, moved as much by personal interest as by political sagacity. He is interested in a large rolling mill at Columbia, and has suffered with his partners from the inroads of shippers more favored by the railroads.

LIFE IN IT YET.

But anti-discrimination is not, after all, killed for this session of the Legislature. In the Harrisburg correspondence in to-day's DISPATCH it was stated that the Repub-DISPATCH it was stated that the Republican leaders were promising an anti-discrimination measure of their own. Mr. Capp boldly inquired this morning why Mr. Wherry wanted to take up the time of the House and block other legislation for several days when a measure similar to the one he was championing had been killed in a Senate committee, and the present of the bold through the Senate of the present of the p

had been killed in a Senate committee, and the passage of a bill through the Senate was therefore an improbability that amounted almost to an impossibility.

Mr. Wherry may be able ere long to turn the inquiry on Mr. Capp, for it is more than likely some measure will be presented to the Legislature from a Republican source, and that quickly. Whether it will be honored with a special order and passed is another question. But whether it is passed or whether it is not, it will be indorsed by the Republican leaders, and the word will go out to the people of Pennsylword will go out to the people of Pennsylvania that the grand old Republican party is determined to shield them from the oppressions of grasping monopolies.

HOW THEY VOTED.

The yea and nay vote on Mr. Wherry's motion was as follows:

YEAS — Messrs. Bachert, Baker, Baldwin, Beatty, Bentley, Blackburn, Blair, Bliss, Boyer, David A.; Brown, H. Wallace; Brown, John B.; Burdick, Caffrey, Cole, Collins, Coray, Culwer, Davis, Dickinson, Dodge, Donahue, Eugene; Elliott, Evans, Lewis H.; Farrell, Flad, Fow, Fox, Gaffrey, Gallagher, Graham, Hainea, Hall, Harwick, Helfrich, Hertzler, Hickman, Hindenach, Hoffa, Holt, Jones, D. R.; Jones, William E.; Kauffman, C. C.; Kelly, Kreps, Krickbaum, Kutz, Lenker, Lesh, Losey, Lytle, Maxey, Miller, Morrison, Morrow, Mullin, McCormick, McDonald, M. E.; McKinnon, Nearick, Pautsch, Quigley, Randall, Rhey, Roper, Rose, John M.; Rowland, Sando, Shillito, Smiley, Speer, Squires, Stegmaler, Stevenson, Stewart, William F.; Taggart, Thomas, William H.; Thompson, Titman, Waddell, Walter, Weber, Wherry, Whitnay, White, Williams, Woodmansee, Zeigler.

NAYS—Allen, Andrews, Bain, Barnes, Bean, Billingsley, Brooks, Brower, Brown, Hartford P.; Bunch, Campbell, Capp, Chalfant, Chapman, Connell, Craig, Dearden, Dingee, Donaldson, Dravo, Ennis, Ernst, Faulkner, Fietcher, Foight, Follmer, Franklin, Garrett, Gatchell, Gentner, Hager, Hassett, Mays, F. W.; Hoskins, Johnson, Jones, Benj.; Jones, C. S. W.; Jones, Jr., Nathan; Kauffman, Nathaniels, Keeper, Keyser, Kidd, Knight, Lafferty, Loomis, Mackey, Marshall, Missimer, Moore, Myers, MacDonald, A. P.; McConnell, McCullough, Neff, Patterson, Potts, Pugh, Ranck, Reed, Richards, Richmond, Riebel, Riter, Robison, Rose, William B.; Russell, Scott, Shaffer, Shoemaker, Smith, John M.; Struen, Swartz, Talbot, Thomas C.; Wesley, Walk, Weaver, David E.; Weaver, Francis A.; Boyer, Henry K., Speaker. The yea and nay vote on Mr. Wherry's

A POLITICAL NECESSITY. Anti-discrimination was a prominent featand the legislation that didn't get through the last Legislature. There were a number of bills. One, known as the Watres bill, was indersed by the Grangers. Another, the Dravo bill, was known as the caucus measure. As the former appeared in the Senate this session as the measure of Senator Brown, of York, a Democrat, it will probably not be considered.

The Dravo bill is the more likely of the

two to be approved. But a new bill may appear, or some other measure may be in-dorsed, or the railroad commission bill introduced early in the session by Mr. Will-iams, of Luserne, may be taken up, in spite of the fact that it was negatived in commit-tee. Something will be done, because it is felt there is a political need for a measure of the kind, and the prospect lends interest to the closing days of the session.

NO TRUST IN COAL.

A Bill to Prevent the Restriction of the Output of Mining Corporations.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISBURG, April 12 .- Mr. Williams of Luzerne, offered a resolution in the House to-day for the formation of a committee of three Representatives and two Senators to consult with the Governor and Attorney General, relative to the restriction of the output of coal by mining corporations with a view to the drafting of a bill "For the correction of so stupendous and far-reaching an evil." Referred to the Committee on Mines.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATORS

HARRISBURG, April 12 .- Dr. Neff, of Fayette, called up his resolution to-day to place on the House calendar the bill relat-ing to uniformity of school books through-out the State, but the House voted it down.

Knocked Out Agnin.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISBURG, April 12 .- Mr. Marland to-day called up his resolution to place on the House calendar his bill to repeal the oleomargarine law, but it was defeated by a vote of 113 nays to 47 yeas.

BAST AND WEST, Rev. Edward powerful historical story, is continued in to-morrow's DISPATCH. A synopsis of the open-ing chapters is given. East and West is pure, patriolic and fuscin affing.

1,500 doz. 5 and 7 Foster hook kid gloves, 75c, \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00; 4 and 5 buttons, 48c, 75c, \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50; best for the money anywhere. ROSENBAUM & Co.

HOGS AND WHITE CAPS

Cause a Lively Battle is Indiana-Severa White Caps Severely Injured - The Hog - Impounder Victorious-Midnight Outrages.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 12 .- The infamous White Caps, unterrified by recent prosecutions and rather emboldened by the release and acquittal of a number of the band, have commenced fresh depredations in Warrick and Dubois counties. John Lansford is a road supervisor in Madison township, Dubois county, and one of his duties is to take up stray hogs. Recently he has gathered in this way and impounded a large number of porkers, which he refused to release without the customary fine. Last Monday he received a notice from the White Caps in regulation style that those hogs were the property of poor people unable to pay the fine, and if not promptly released he would be visited on Wednesday night and compelled to surrender them. Sure enough yesterday morning at 1 o'clock they appeared to carry out their threat, and Mr. Lansford was awakened by a body of 20 masked men who demanded the hogs. He refused, and they dismounted and proceeded to go through his premises. He warned them to desist, and when they disregarded him he opened fire with a double-barreled shot gun, wounding two with the first volley. he has gathered in this way and impounded

ing two with the first volley.

The White Caps immediately returned the fire through the window of the house, wounding a young son of Lansford, who was descending the interior stairway. The old gentleman took down a brace of sevendescending the interior stairway. The old gentleman took down a brace of seven-shooters, after discharging his gun, and continued to pour lead into the ranks of his assailants, who, after discharging their weapons, beat a hasty retreat, bearing three of their wounded comrades out of the yard, one of whom has since been identified by the serious wounds he received, and through him it is learned that three of the White Caps were wounded. Lansford's son only received a flesh wound, which is not serious. Mr. Lansford is satisfied that he knows several of the White Caps, and they will be at once summoned before the grand jury.

The White Caps also appeared last night near Newburg, Warrick county, about 12 miles from this city. A band of ten visited the house of W. T. Masterson, who is alleged to fail to provide for his family. He was given 10 lashes and promised 40 more if his ways didn't improve. The same night they visited a negro named James Crews, who has a white wife, and who had been previously warned. They took him to a wood nearby tied him naked to a tree.

been previously warned. They took him to a wood nearby, tied him naked to a tree, and administered 40 lashes to his bare back, laid on hard. He was left tied to the tree, where some of his friends subsequently rescued him.

THEY MET AS ENEMIES.

How a Father and Son Came to be Soldiers Under Different Flags.

Wells, in Globe Democrat.] The most remarkable case I never noted of individual friendliness between Northern and Southern soldiers occurred at a camp on the Rapidan. Videttes of the opposing armies were stationed on either bank of the narrow stream. Just after dark one night the silence was broken by the shout : "Hello, Johnny Reb," from a Union man. He was answered in a moment by his opposite sentry with "Hello, Johnny Yank." Then this colloquy occurred:

"Who are you? "Taylor, of Company A, First Massahusetts. Who are you?" "Taylor, of Company E, Fifth Louisia-

"What's your first name?" "Charles E. What's yours?"

"Charles E., too." This peculiar coincidence attracted the attention from all of the two armies within hearing, and they listened to the story yelled across the river from one army to nother on the eve of the battle. It developed that they were father and son. The former had opposed his son's marriage to a factory girl, and the son had married just the same. He and his bride had taken the money the wealthy father had allotted him, and suddenly disappeared. Then the father relented, and continued an unavailing son had gone to New Orleans, it transpired, and there had gone into business and grown wealthy. He had been imbued with the

Southern spirit by his surroundings, and had taken up Southern arms.

Next day two boats, under flags of truce, met in the river, and two armies witnessed the reunion. The following morning Charles E. Taylor, Jr., was missing from our command, and we never saw him unti after Appomattox, when he walked into camp and told us he had gone over, taken the oath, and gone to his old home, where he had remained with his wife until Lee's surrender made it safe to see his old com-rades. His desertion had been to avoid fight

HEADACHE AND HAIR.

A Barber Tella How to Cure the Former and

Preserve the Latter. Barber, in Minneapolis Tribune.] Yes, it is a mistake to change the way or style of combing your hair. A man should decide early in life which way he is going to arrange his hair or beard, and keep it that way for life. It is wrong to cultivate a "pompadour" in summer time and wear the hair plastered on the head the rest of

the year. the course of the hair has been changed at the roots, and the hair will not lie down. If cut short it will stand out like porcupine quills; and again, when the "pompa lour" is being cultivated, the wearer is hable to tire of it before it is mastered. You will always find that the men who plaster

will always find that the men who plaster their hair on their heads become bald years before men who wear "pompadours" or "haif-pompadours," for the reason that the air does not get to the scalp and the roots of the hair die for the want of it.

A scalp plastered with hair never perspires and headaches follow. Anyone subject to headaches can overcome them very easily if he will but rub his scalp gently and throughly every morning and evening. It causes a circulation of the blood, creates a heat that draws perspiration, accompanied by natural air, which feeds the roots of the hair itself. Get in the habit of doing this and you will surprise yourself. If you conand you will surprise yourself. If you con-tinue this, the flow of natural oil will be so plentiful that pomades of every kind will be dispensed with.

SEVERE ON THE SENATOR.

A Backwoodsman Gets Back at the Wiscon sin Statesman in Good Shape. New York Tribune.

Senator Sawyer tells a good story on himself. There was a man up in the Oshkosh country by the name of Hutchinson, who was a great boaster. If he cut one log of wood he would be sure to report a hundred, and if he saw a dozen blackbirds sitting on a stump they would be a thousand before he told about them in the nearest saloon.

he told about them in the nearest saloon.
One season he did some logging for Mr.
Sawver, and for his pay received a check on
the Northwestern National Bank for \$120,
payable to his order.

Mr. Hutchinson had never had such an
experience before, and he showed the check
to his friends with a great deal of pride, before he took it to the bank to get it cashed.
When he did so the teller, of course, made
him write his name on the back of the
paper, and that was an incident of still
greater importance in Mr. Hutchinson's
life. Then he went to his home in the
woods, and said to everybody whom he met
on the way:

IT WAS A BOOMERANG

Railroad Commissioner Cappellar Courted Investigation, But

HE GETS MORE THAN HE WANTED.

His Business Methods Disapproved by a Legislative Committee.

A LOOSE SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The American News Exchange and Its Short, Checkered Career.

Railroad Commissioner Cappellar, Republican State Chairman of Ohio, is the latest victim of an investigation which be courted. A legislative committee reports that Mr. Cappellar's system of keeping account of State money was not of the best, Then the history of the American News Exchange, of which Cappellar was President, is reviewed, and the report infers that the Postoffice Department did right in closing up a concern which appeared to be taking in considerable money without rendering an equivalent.

IMPROIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, April 12.-The Legislative Committee appointed some weeks ago to investigate certain charges made against Bailroad Commissioner Cappellar, made their report to the Senate this evening, and it will be considered on Monday.

The investigation was asked for by Cap-

pellar. It was made necessary by the statements of R. J. Fanning, chief clerk, who was discharged. The committee regret that they were unable to secure M. E. Ingalls, of the "Big Four," as a witness, whom they regarded important.

The report is divided into two branches— Mr. Cappellar's official conduct and the Mr. Cappellar's official conduct and the Mansfield Herald story. They find that he did not give that "close personal attention to his duties which sound public policy would indicate as proper;" that he drew funds amounting to \$25 and \$200 in 1888, apprepriated for outside expenses named in "the performance of official duties," without keeping an expense account. Mr. Cappellar and Fanning's testimony were at variance on this point, and the committee draws no inference in the the committee draws no inference in the absence of record, but they insign that the "system" furnishes no protection to the public.

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION. The American News Exchange was in existence about three months when the postal authorities, acting upon complaints, investigated it and found that it was carried on in violation of the United States laws. The Postmaster at Cincinnati was instructed to refuse to deliver letters containing remittances and the exchange was frozen out. remittances and the exchange was frozen out. The testimony of Messra. Cappellar, J. M. Boyle and Guy Webber showed that no management had been perfected to take any news gathered, neither had any arrangement been made with a telegraph company to transmit news. Transportation cards had been furnished, to honor which no arrangement had been made with any railroad company. Theatrical admissions were also issued without any provision with proprietors to honor them, vision with proprietors to honor them, though they were recognized at certain places of amusement in Cincinnati.

The association closed, but, says the committee, no efforts were made to reimburse those who had contributed various sums to

become members. Advertisements had been placed in the newspapers all over the coun-try offering the advantages indicated above to those who would become members and contribute news.

A large number of contribution members, paying from \$2 to \$10, were secured, and profits. The aggregate amount paid could not be ascertained, but the committee thinks the Mansfield Herald's estimate of \$4,575 is approximately correct. Mr. Cappellar was President, J. M. Boyle, Secretary and Treasurer, and Guy Webber, active manager, though the name of M. McCarthy appears on some of the printed matter as manager. timony shows that the exchange subsequently made arrangements to transfer the

IT PAID WELL.

business, though no provision was made for reimbursing the agents. The committee declines therefore to dissent from the deci-sion in the postal department's investiga-Mr. Cappellar is Chairman of the Repub lican State Executive Committee, and the intimations in the report that he has misappropriated funds, neglected the duties of his office and been connected with a ques-

tionable news concern has created consider-able of a sensation in news circles.

ACRES OF BANANAS. A New York Firm Expects to Ship a Cargo Daily From a Cubas Plantation-Will

Monopolize the Trade. Thirty years ago a wagon load of bananas would supply this city a week, just as 60 years ago a like amount of tomatoes would have supplied the demand. It looks now as though could bananas be grown here they would soon become an article of diet as standard as the tomato. It would also appear that the banana appetite is growing in the rest of the world

appear that the banana appetite is growing in the rest of the world as well as here. The plantations which are from year to year projected are of dimensions such as to challenge belief in sections where the fruit has not yet obtained a foothold. It is estimated that an acre planted in bananas will yield as much food as five acres of wheat, and since transportation facilities have been so improved that the fruit can be taken to any part of the earth, the banana might be grown in quantity to feed the world.

Thomas H. McGowan, of Liberty street, yesterday called attention to the latest great move in the culture of the fruit. Cromwell a Dumois, of New York, have secured an island near Cuba, where they have succeeded in developing the finest bananas ever seen in the United States. Some of the bunches are very nearly as large as floar barrels. Their plantation, as far as planted, is fox20 miles in area. Railways traverse it so as to rush the fruit to the shore, and the crops now maturing on 105,000 acres is 1,500,000 bashels. Beginning with September 1, the firm proposes to land a cargo in New York every day. The amount of money already expended on the yientation is \$650,000. Labor there is obean and from this time on the principal part of the work will be pleking and shipment. The firm expects to control the trade in the United States. It has long since practically gone out of the hands of the "Eytalian."

A CHEERPUL HUSBAND.

He Throws His Child Against the Wall and Tries to Murder Bis Wife.

LEBANON, April 12 .- Paul Feighly took on a load of the ardent yesterday, went home very much under the influence, abused his family terribly, among other things picking up his little 4-year-old girl and throwing it against the wall with such force as to inflict serious injuries; broke up nearly all the glass and chinaware

broke up nearly all the glass and chinaware the house contained, chopped down one of the doors and cut up his wite's clothesline. His wife, who is an estimable woman, remonstrated, when the brute aimed a vicious blow at her head with a hatchet.

Fortunately he missed her, and the force of the blow causing him to lose his balance, he fell on the hatchet and severed the radial artery of his right arm. Unfortunately for his family and the community in general, Dr. Leibert dropped in and attended to his injuries before he bled to death.

on the way:

"Old Sawyer can brag as much as he's a mind to about his money, but the bank made me indorse his check before they would cash it for him."

JAPANESE ART and its adaptation in house haid decoration is the subject of an article by Mary Goy Humphreys in to-morrow's Disperse.